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Thursday, April 15, 1976

Ottawa, Canada

Volume Nine, No. 8

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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

King of Tonga who was on an official visit to India being conferred Doctor of Laws at the Delhi University by the Chancellor of the University and Vice President of India, B.D.Jatti.

U.S.Orientals lag in pay

Single women professors receive higher pay than single men in the United States; highly qualified and published blacks are paid more than whites with similar qualifications; but Orientals lag significantly behind both blacks and whites with similar professorial qualifications.

These conclusions are reached by Prof. Thomas Sowell of UCLA, a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford, in "Affirmative Action" Reconsidered," says a Stanford University News Service press release.

"Oriental faculty earn slightly less than black or white faculty, but are better qualified than either-whether measured by the percentage holding a PH. D., the proportion of Ph. D's from top rated departments, or the number of publications per person.

"More than 40 per cent of all Oriental faculty had published five or more scholarly articles, compared with 31 per cent for whites and 12 per cent for blacks.

"Orientals are in the high-paying natural sciences to a greater extent than either blacks or whites, so that they would tend to have the hightest salaries overall, if everyone were paid the same within each field.

"But Orientals are almost invariably the lowest paid, by $2,000 or $3,000 in every field for any given level of degree and any given number of articles published.

For example, Orientals in the natural sciences with five or more articles published averaged $17,852 in 1972-73, compared to $19,469 for whites and $20,640 for blacks with these same qualifications. In the humanities, Orientals with five or more article earned nearly $2,000 less than blacks and nearly $4,000 less than whites with the same publications records." (Asian Student)

India beats W.Indies

PORT OF SPAIN, April 13

India scored an upset win yesterday over the West Indies in the third cricket Test at Queen's Park oval to draw even at 1-1 in the four-match series.

The Indians beat the West Indies by six wickets after becoming only the second team in Test history to achieve a victory target of more than 400 runs in the fourth innings.

When West Indies captain Clive Lloyd declared Sunday and left India with a target of 403 runs, the odds were overwhelmingly in favor of the Caribbean side taking a 2-0 lead in the series.

A magnificent 102 by stylish opener Sunil Gavaskar, and aggressive 112 by Gundappa Vishwanath and a solid 85 by Mohinder Amarnath transfojed the game on the fifth and final day.

The Indians wore down the West Indies' bowling and turned what had been expected to be a one-sided contest into a tense, dramatic finale.

Final scores - West Indies 359 and 271 for six declared. Indian 228 and 406 for four.

Self-sufficiency in ordinance items

New Delhi, (Samachar): India has achieved self-sufficiency in the production of small arms, rifles, light mortars and light machine guns required by the armed forces to meet the defence needs of the country.

According to the annual report of the Defence Ministry, the country has practicaly achieved self-sufficiency in the manufacture of mountain guns, heavy mortars and light anti-aircraft guns.

Guns for equipping the indigenously-built Vijayanta tanks and field guns are being produced at an increasing rate. The ordinance factories also produce 106mm recoilless anti-tank guns.

A rocket propellant and ballistics project for producing different types of ballistic powders and rocket propellants had commenced production, according to the report. This versatile plant would soon produce various new types of propellant charges.

Fast breeder reactors needed

Bangalor, April 9 (UNI): Dr. Raja Ramanna, Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bomb ay, said there was no better solution to India's energy problem than setting up fast breeder nuclear reactors.

Delivering the 8th J.N. Tata lecture on 'safety of nuclear installation,' Dr. Ramanna said 'fusion energy is farther away than before and solar energy for the production of electricity is nowhere around the corner and even the scientific problems involved are not quite yet defined.

GOVERNOR OF HARYANA DEAD

Calcutta, April 7(UNI): Haryana Governor Birendra Narayan Chakravarty died at the Raj Bhavan here following a severe heart attack. He was 71.

Mr. Chakravarty, who came to Calcutta to visit his daughter, had gone to the Raj Bhavan for a dinner with West Bengal Governor A.L. Dias.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son, who is now in the United States.

Throw away vasectomy kit

Bombay, April 12 (SAMACHAR): The Bhabha atomic Research Centre here has developed a sterile, ready-for-use vasectomy kit, specially for camp surgery.

The kit contains essential medical supplies required for vasectomy operations. Sealed in a polyethylene bag and sterilized by gamma radiation at the isomed plant at Trombay, the kit has virtually indefinite life and can be used at any time.

Stern action against underground elements

New Delhi, April 12 (SAMACHAR): The Union Government will make all efforts to uncarth underground elements resorting to violence and sabotage, the Lok Sabha was told.

Intervening in a House debate on the demands for grants for the Home Ministry, Deputy Home Minister F. H. Mohsin said the recent discovery of dynamites in Gujarat and Kerala States and some other acts of sabotage on the railways showed that volunteers of the banned organizations were still working underground. The nation must be vigilant against them, he said.

Till recently, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat gave refuge to these elements. "Every effort will be made to unearth them," Mr. Mohsin assured the House.

The Minister said the proclamation of emergency had a good effect in improving the law and order situation. There was discipline all round. Its effect was noticeable in the increased industrial output, with less strikes and layoffs. In the academic field, colleges and schools were functioning peacefully.

Plan to raise marriage age

New Delhi, April 9 (UNI): The Government is thinking of raising the age of marriage to 18 years for girls and 21 years for men, as a means of population limitation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said.

Answering questions from a Swedish editor, Mrs. Little Fisher, on family planning, Mrs Gandhi said a saving of three to four years in the reporductive span was only a partial answer.

"We are wondering whether a little pressure should not be added to persuasion so that the results are more immediately perceptible," she added.

In urban and industrialised areas, Mrs. Gandhi said, social pressures were leading to later marriages, but the problem was in the backward areas where it became difficult to enforce social legislation.

She said the freedom to bring further children was a right that should be exercised most sparingly.

Mrs. Gandhi said the experience had been that the birth rate fell in areas where some economic development had taken place. Programmes of rural health, education and limitation of the size of family should therefore be pursued simultaneously.

Parliament is supreme

New Delhi, Apr 13 (Samachar): Union Law Minister H.R. Gokhale has asserted in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) that Parliament's constituent power to make laws and amend the Constitution is supreme and that it will not tolerate any erosion of its supremacy.

Intervening in a House debate on a private resolution by a Congress member, urging the Government to initiate constitutional amendments in the light of the experience of the working of the Constitution during the last 25 years, Mr. Gokhale said there was a 'near consensus' in the country that the time had come for a review of the ambit and scope of certain relevant Articles.

Dhillon visits Canada

Ottawa, April 15 (SIT): G.S. Dhillon, India's new Minister of Transport and former speaker is in Ottawa on an unofficial visit. He is on his way to attend meetings of Inter Parliamentary Union executive committee and council in Mexico and Commonwealth Parliament executive council in St. Lucia, Barbados.

Prior to his visit to Ottawa he was in Vancouver where he addressed a gathering at the Sikh temple and Winnipeg. He will be visiting Toronto also.

While in Ottawa Speaker of House of Commons gave lunch in his honour, the High Commissioner for India (U.S. Bajpai) gave a reception. He also plans to call upon his Canadian counterpart.

G.S.Dhillon

Democracy not to please other countries

by George Mathew

New Delhi: The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that we in India chose democracy not to please any other country, but because of our belief that democracy would enable India to stay united and make progress in the modern world.

Addressing a seminar on "Challenge of Democracy" here the Prime Minister declared: "What form of government a people adopt is their own business. Other countries have no say in the matter. Our people have chosen democracy. We intend to make a success of it by dealing with those forces which plan to undermine it."

Referring to an international campaign launched to create the impression that India has abandoned democracy, she said it was an old story of giving a dog a bad name before hanging him. Those Indians who were feeding this propaganda were perhaps fed by outside forces, she added.

She was forthright in identifying these "great defenders of democracy" as the Jan Sangh with its militant wing, the R.S.S., Anand Marg, Naxalites, CPI(M), DMK, Socialist Party and their minor partners, the Congress (O), and B.L.D. who launched a joint plan, ostensibly to save democracy.

Dwelling on the foreign elements who were shedding tears for Indian democracy, the Prime Minister asked: which of them have clean hands? Can their advocacy of authorities and military regimes be so quickly forgotten?

Mrs. Gandhi did not name any of these countries, but said that in recent months many western governments had shown more understanding and sympathy in their economic relations with India and that a large number of people even in those countries whose newspapers criticised India were friendly towards India.

She said the Soviet Union and East European and many non-aligned countries have been consistently friendly to our country.

About reports in foreign newspapers, the Prime Minister pointed out that a London newspaper had specialised in widely publicising the "cock-and-bull" stories and hand-outs of our so-called underground leaders. "Yet it has no space for articles of internationally respected figures who write with first-hand experience."

Congress majoirity in Rajya Sabha

New Delhi, April 7 (UNI): The Congress party substantially increased its majority in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament), winning 58 of the 69 seats in the biennial elections held throughout the country.

While it had bagged 24 of the 28 seats involving uncontested returns earlier this month, the party captured 34 of 41 seats for which elections were held.

While the Congress wrested 18 seats from the Opposition, one of its seats from Gujarat lost to the Opposition.

The Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD) secured three seats and the Communist Party of India (CPI), whose two nominees had been returned uncontested, added one more to its tally.

The Jana Sangh followed with two seats and the Congress (Organisation) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) one each. Two independents supported by the Congress were also returned.

Among the winners were Chemicals and Fertiliser Minister P.C. Sethi, Minister of State for Defence Production Vithal Gadgil, the All India Congress Committee (AICC) General Secretary A.R. Antulay, Deputy External Affairs Minister Bipin Pal Das, former Orissa Deputy Chief Minister Nilamani Routroi (BLD) and Jana Sangh General Secretary Sunder Singh Bhandari.

Prominent among the losers were former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister T.N. Singh (Congress-Organisation) Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee Chief Gurucharan Singh Tohra.

The biennial elections were held to fill the vacancies that would arise from the retirement of members of the House on April 2.

Vigil in absconding activities

New Delhi, April 5 (UNI): The Union Government has warned the people against the "continued attempts by absconding activists of the banned organisations and other anti-national elements to disrupt public life."

The annual report of the Home Ministry of 1975-76 says that the State Governments are taking appropriate measures to deal with them and necessary vigilance is being maintained.

The Central Government is keeping close touch with the State Governments with a view to taking coordinated steps to meet the emergent situation. The report spoke of a few cases of sabotage on the railways, but gave no details.

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Sex Education

New Delhi, April 9 (UNI): A conference on sex education, attended by medical experts and Members of Parliament, has stressed the urgent need for imparting sex education in schools in India.

Addressing the conference here, Mrs. Margaret Alva, MP, suggested that sex education should not be mixed with family planning. She felt that if children were taught subjects like contraceptives and "operations" in the beginning, it would only scare them away.

Outlining the results of a two-year experiment on sex education, conducted in six schools in Bangalore, Mrs. Alva said parents also should be actively involved in the program. This was necessary because one of the reasons of the present sexual degeneration among the youth was the "generation gap," she stressed.

Anti-India stand in Bangladesh

New Delhi, April 15 (SAMACHAR): India will maintain friendly relations with Bangladesh, notwithstanding the continuing anti-India propaganda in Dacca.

The External Affairs Ministry, which made this statement in its annual report for 1975-76, has expressed India's hope that "the situation in Bangladesh would stabilize and relations between the two countries would develop on the basis of secularism, non-alignment, peaceful coexistence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

No change in presidential system

New Delhi, April 15 (SAMACHAR): The Congress Committee on constitutional changes has taken the "general view" that there is no need to give up the parliamentary system of government.

The committee, which met here under the chairmanship of former Defence Minister Swaran Singh, felt it was not at all necessary to change over to the presidential system.

MLAS DETENTION SET ASIDE

Bombay, April 7(UNI): The Bombay High Court held that the detention of the Socialist Party MLA of Maharashtra, Mrs. Mrinal Gore, at Akola district prison and Dhule jail was 'punitive'.

Justice Deshpande and Justice Sawant ruled that her detention at Dhule jail without the company of any other detenue had resulted in denying her facilities allowed to political detenus under the jail rules.

GOVERNMENT NOT PRESSURI SED BY U.S. IMPRTERS.

New Delhi, April 7 (UNI): Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dharam Bir Sinha March 24 denied in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) that the Government had been influenced by the U.S. producers in the export and import of films.

A CPI (Communist Party of India) member pointed out in the House that the U.S. Motion Pictures Association was adamant that it would not import Indian films and the Government was "black mailed" into making an agreement with it.

NEWS IN BRIEF

REGULATION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

New Delhi, April 7 (UNI): The Parliament passed a Bill barring Government servants, election candidates, members of legislatures, political parties and journalists from accepting foreign contribution or hospitality.

The legislation, called Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, sought to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain persons or associations. By enacting the legislation, the Government wanted to ensure that foreign money did not pollute the political and social life of the country.

PRESS GOVT SHOULD CO-OPERATE: SHUKLA

Patna, April 7 (UNI): Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting V.C. Shukla said the Press and the popularly elected Government should function in a manner that would be helpful to each other and thus help in the progress of the country.

COMPULSORY SCIENCE TEACHING

New Delhi, April 9(UNI): The Union Government proposes to make teaching of scien[illegible] pulsory in classes I to [illegible] s schools and to diversify science [illegible]rses in colleges to make them relevant to the process of production.

SINHA RELEASED

Patna, April 7 (UNI): Former Bihar Chief Minister Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, detained in the wake of emergency, has been released.

This was announced by Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra in the Bihar Assembly.

TARGET ACHIEVED

New Delhi, April 7 (UNI): For the first time in the last ten years, the production of nitrogen fertiliser in India has reached the national target of 1.5 million tonnes.

STRICT FISCAL DISCIPLINE

New Delhi, April 7 (UNI): Revenue and Banking Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee has said that the Government will enforce strict financial and fiscal discipline to hold the price line.

NO PROBE OF MULTINATIONAL FIRMS

New Delhi, April 9(UNI): Union Law Minister H.R. Gokhale told the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament) that there was no proposal to make a study into the operations of the multinational companies in the country with particular reference to 'political interference.'

Answering questions by members, he said there were 202 multinationals with 530 branches operating in the country in 1975. They had been asked to bring down their holdings.

INDO IRQI RELATION

New Delhi, April 7(UNI): The Indo-Iraqi Joint Commission, which began a five day sitting here, set up various committees to review the relations between the two countries and to explore further prospects of bilateral cooperation in the fields of petroleum, petroleum products, agriculture and irrigation and transport.

INDIA SRI LANKA ACCORD

New Delhi, April 5(UNI): India and Sri Lanka have signed an agreement on demarcation of the maritime boundary between the two countries.

India's foreign Secretary Kewal Singh and his Sri Lanka counterpart W.T. Jayasinghe, who initialled the agreement here, described it as a "landmark in the history of the two neighbouring countries."

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Jaipur, April 5(Chief Minister refuted an alleg Singh, former and his aide were encounter.

Making a state Assembly, Mr. administration

The former pr had reportedly on March 27.

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Prime Minister Indira Gandhi speaking at a seminar on "Challenge of Democracy" held in New Delhi.

No government hand in princes death

Jaipur, April 5(UNI): Rajasthan Chief Minister Harideo Joshi has refuted an allegation that Pratap Singh, former prince of Alwar, and his aide were killed in a police encounter.

Making a statement in the state assembly, Mr. Joshi said the administration had no hand in it.

The former prince and his aide had reportedly committed suicide on March 27.

The matter was raised in the House through an adjournment motion, but the Speaker rejected it and directed the Government to make a statement.

Describing the circumstances in which the former prince was found dead, Mr. Joshi said a 12-bore rifle and two cartridges were found in the room where the body was found. He had one bullet wound in his left chest and according to the medical report the pellets were removed from the body. Bhagirath Singh, the prince's aide, had a bullet wound in his skull.

India can operate commercial nuclear plants

Hyderabad, April 7 (UNI): Atomic Energy Commission Chairman H.N. Sethna has said that India is the only county among the developing nations which has the capability for operating commercial size nuclear power plants.

A diversified nuclear industry developed during the last decade now could manufacture a wide range of sophisticated nuclear equipments and components, he said while delivering the Motilal Nehru memorial lecture here.

Mr. Sethna said a new reactor research centre was being set up near Madras for work in fast breeder technology, which was really the nuclear technology of the future.

Several new research programmes were also planned at Trombay to take the benefits of peaceful uses of nuclear energy to the people. New power plants and ancillary facilities would come up during the next decade, he added.

Centenarian newspapers

New Delhi, (UNI): The number of centenarian newspapers rose to 19 in 1973, according to the 18th annual report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India presented to Parliament.

With the attainment of 100 years years of age by Subodh Patrika of Bombay, Maharashtra earned the distinction of having six centenarian newspapers. Tamil Nadu came next with four. Maharashtra leo other States in publishing the largest number (1,818) and claiming the highest circulation (71.21 lakh) of newspapers in 1973.

Out of 12,653 newspapers, as many as 11,562 or 91.4 per cent, commenced publication after independence. Of these, 2993 papers were 11 to 25 years old, 1,627 between six and 10 years, 3,342 between two and five years and the rest 2,600 less than two years old.

Mehta new foreign secretary

New Delhi, April 9 (UNI): Jagat S. Mehta took over as Foreign Secretary from Kewal Singh who laid down office after 37 years of service.

Mr. Mehta, until now Additional Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, is the first Indian Foreign Service Officer to head the Foreign Office.

Bank robbery in Patna

Patna, April 7 (UNI): A gang of seven robbers looted Rs. 364,000 from the branch of a nationalised bank in the city in broad day light March 26.

The gang, armed with country-made pistols and daggers came in a limousine and stormed the bank at closing time. They hit the guard, snatched his gun and threatened to kill the bank manager if he resisted.

Property rights to stay

New Delhi, April 7(UNI): The Government at present has no intention to delete the right to property from the fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution, Deputy Home Minister F.H. Mohsin told the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Mohsin, who was intervening in the debate on a Bill moved by a Communist member seeking to amend the Constitution, said no constitutional impediments stood in the way of the implementation of progressive legislations.

He said a national debate on constitutional reforms was now on and it was better not to press the Bill. The member agreed to the Minister's reply and withdrew the Bill.

No return to days of license:Reddy

New Delhi Apr. 13(Samachar): Home Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy categorically stated that there was no question of India going back to the pre-emergency days of licence and said the Opposition should do a bit of introspection and behave themselves.

He was replying to the Budget demand of his Ministry at the end of a debate.

In a stout defence of the declaration of the emergency the Minister said the critics of the emergency would do well to look back to the period, notably from 1974 to the middle of 1975 and ask themselves who created an atmosphere of indiscipline and violence and what was their own contribution to bringing the situation to such a pass.

Aid to Mozambique

New Delhi, April 9 (UNI): India has decided to extend economic and technical assistance to Mozambique as a mark of solidarity with Mozambique which has imposed the UN sanctions on the racist regime of Rhodesia.

Making this announcement in the Lok Sabha amid cheers, Deputy External Affairs Minister Bepin Pal Das said the extent and form of such assistance by India would be determined only after the Government heard further from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth as well as from the Government of Mozambique.

Rural electrification

New Delhi, April 15 (SAMACHAR): Nearly half of India's 439 million rural population has so far benefited from the rural electrification program.

According to official figures, up to January this year, more than 208 million people, representing 47.4 per cent of the total rural population had been covered by electricity.

The number of villages electrified stood at 172,402 on March 31, 1976 against 167,518 on the same day last year, covering 29.9 per cent of the total of 575,936 villages.

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INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

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"Second Class Mail, Registration Number 1898"

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MILITARY STRENGTH

According to all available indications the Indian army has grown from strength to strength in recent years and has become the third largest in the world numerically, next only to China and U.S.S.R. An even more significant development is India's increasing self-reliance on the weapons that are required to equip the army. Thanks to Pandit Nehru and Krishna Menon the programs they started to produce indigenously all the military hardware the army required have been extremely successful. Also worth mentioning is India's abiltiy to get ready a nuclear arsenal if it chooses to. All those mean that India has risen steadily to the status of a major military power in recent years.

Since Gandhian Satyagraha techniques are unlikely to succeed in the wake of an external aggression the sense of realism shown in being prepared to defend the county militarily is very remarkable. The same realism has to be seen in the economic development as well. this appears to be the case after Indira Gandhi's debut as a democratic dictator (or dicatatorial democrat?) last year.

India's nearest neighbors seem to be taking note of the above developments in that country. It will indeed be most futile for some of these neighbors, especially Pakistan to attempt to match India in military strength. As has often been stated by Indian leaders, India is unlikely to be interested in adding a few more hungry millions to its own hungry millions. At the same time Indian politicians should avoid the impression of being preoccupied with Pakistan's military threat to India. What is being suggested, however, is not ignoring any potential threats that might come from that country.

Only when the country of origin of Indian immigrants here becomes economicaly and militarily stronger, such immigrants and their children can expect to get a better treatment here, of course, assuming that they play their roles here efficiently as well.

National awards conferred

New Delhi, April 15 (SAMACHAR): President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed conferred the nation's highest honour, Bharat Ratna, posthumously on K. Kamaraj here. The 60-year-old sister of Mr. Kamaraj, Nagammal, received the award.

A distinguished educationist, Col. Bashir Husain Zaidi, noted scientist and outstanding authority on meteorology Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, an eminent educationist, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, the doyen of the cartoonists, K. Shankar Pillai, the foremost ornithologists of the world Salim Moizuddin Abdul Ali and an internationally-renowned Director, Satyajit Ray, received Padma Vibhushan. The front rank leader of the Punjab Giani Gurmukh Singh 'musafir', was conferred Padma Vibhushan posthumously.

Sixteen eminent persons, who received Padma Bhushan included Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Dr. K. S. Sanjivi, Dr. Harbans Rai Bachchan and Devendra Sen.

Padma Shri was awarded to 55 members, who included leading doctors, social workers, musicians and others. The recipients included Ustad Fayyaz Ahmed Khan, Dr. K. C. Panigrahi, Madurai Somasundaram, K. V. Narayanaswamy, Mrs. Parween Sultana, Pandit Ram Narayan, Shyam Benegal (Producer of 'Ankur'), and Miss Thangam E. Philip.

Letters — Third world misunderstood

Many North Americans regard the Third World and its inhabitants as an amorphous mass led by slothful, corrupt, inefficient governments. Perhaps this feeling, which seems so common, is generated by a genuine concern about starvation, but it is fueled as much by ignorance as anything else.

The facts reveal a different picture of India for example. India buys more food from Canada than it receives in aid, and it pays double the price of four years ago. (We forget that our wheat prices sky-rocketed almost a year before the oil crisis). Despite the imports, India is more than 90 percent self-sufficient in food production, an achievement which can be envied by many richer countries, not least of all Canada. And yet when it comes to paying for our food and high-priced technology — paying for our inflation — India and other Third World countries are tied to a world trading system which almost guarantees impoverishment. For example, the real purchasing power of Canadian exports since 1950 has increased very favourably: zinc ore: 119 per cent; copper ore: 107 per cent; fish: 91 per cent; nickel: 70 per cent; lumber: 53 per cent. Third World exports have in many cases declined: cotton by 28 per cent; coffee by 30 per cent; jute by 41 per cent; tea by 63 per cent. But when poor countries ask for negotiations on more favourable tariffs, quotas and prices, we are rarely interested, and we point to the aid statistics which purport to show our humanitarian concern. It is no wonder that our self-righteousness is often regarded with a grain of salt.

It is true that there is inefficiency, waste, corruption in India, as everywhere. However, it would be unwise for people in the rich world, uncertain of the real statistics, to be too critical of Third World governments which, in the face of great adversity, have made tremendous strides for their people in a very short space of time. And it would be very unwise for people with genuine humanitarian concern to cast stones at the poor from the front porch of a crystal palace.

IAN SMILLIE
Ottawa

Multicultural programs in Toronto schools

After many hours of discussion in two special meetings, the Toronto Board of Education recently voted to adopt the Final Report of its Work Group on Multicultural Program. The Report was completed after two years of the most exhaustive study of a specific educational issue the board has ever undertaken. It represents the trustees' response to the complex educational requirements of the multicultural and multiracial society which supports the Toronto school system.

The study involved both consultation with the community at large, teachers, principals, and administrative staff of the system and an examination of literature in the field of multiculturalism and education.

The Work Group began its study with the awareness that the history of Canada is the history of immigration to Canada; that Canada is a multicultural/multiracial nation. The Group was also aware that Canada's urban communities are the most ready evidence of this multicultural reality. Multiculturalism is the capacity of the nation's peoples and institutions to respond to that reality.

From the very beginning the trustees have understood that whatever the cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the several groups who make up the city's social fabric, they all share the need to communicate in the nation's official languages, French and/or English.

The basic thrust of the Final Report rests upon this realization.

One series of recommendations calls for an increase in personnel and programs in the area of English as a second-language learning. Also recommended are new programs to include subject upgrading opportunities, and special attention to differences in dialect for English-speaking immigrant children who require this help if they are to make reasonable academic progress in the Toronto system.

Another set of recommendations is directed toward improvements in the reception, orientation, and assessment of immigrant students and in their placement in schools and programs.

Other recommendations centre around two interrelated necessities. One involves giving immigrant students as much support for maintaining a pride in their original culture and heritage as the school system provides for students of the dominant culture. By extension, this will provide support for the development of a sound, positive and healthy sense of self-worth. The other is to provide all students with sustained opportunities to learn to understand, accept and respect the cultures and heritages of other. Both necessities must be met if immigrant students are to have fair opportunities for academic success and if multiculturalism is to foster, through education, the successful, creative growth of a Canadian society and a Canadian identity based upon unity and diversity.

It was to provide assistance to principals, teachers and parents to continue this dialogue and develop the close partnership necessary for the realization of the Final Report's intent that the Work Group recommended the establishment of a new department, which is now becoming familiar as the School-Community Relations Department.

It is the Board's hope that with the assistance of the new department, the involvement of everyone concerned will develop to the mutual satisfaction of all partners. It also hopes that its adoption of the Work Group's Final Report will find its real results in the classroom and the communities of the local schools and in the community at large.

Gordon Cressy
Chairman
Toronto Board of Education

One more quits

New Delhi, April 7(UNI): Sharad Yadav (Indepenent) has resigned his membership of the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Yadav, who represented the Jabalpur constituency in Madhya Pradesh, is the second member to quit Lok Sabha as the first being Socialist Party leader Madhu Limaye.

Information Minister V.C. Shukla [2nd from right] and Mohamed berberovic, President of the Federal Committee for Information of Yogoslavia [left] at the official Indo-Yugoslave talks in New Delhi.

Impressions
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By A.F. Ashtamudi

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Impressions ...I

Green revolution

By A.F. Ashtamudi

I want to take some time off from a account of my journey and take a peep at India's Green Revolution. The pity of it is that it has been neither very green nor very revolutionary.

Despite the fanfare with which it was heralded in the mid 1960's and the paeans of praise that our Agricultural wizards and political pundits mouthed in unison: the bottom seems to have fallen off. Our agricultural experts are only now beginning to see the need for a more realistic approach to the Indian situation. Our problems needless to say, cannot be dealt with by a concentration of research efforts in remote plant breeding stations or in the wholesale export of expertise developed in Montana, Louisiana or Uzbekistan. In fact the experimental stations in our regional centers are themselves removed from the social, physical and economic realities that Govern the Indian situation. In two separate studies, Gunnar Myrdal in His "Asian Drama" and Kusum Nair in her "Blossoms in the Dust" during the mid-sixties, pointed directly at the crux of the problem.

The 'Green Revolution' was to have begun with the introduction of high yield cereal varieties, the so-called miracle grains. And the phrase itself was coined in March 1966 by the then administrator of U.S. Aid William Gaud. The penchant for; classifying, cataloguing and christening events even before they come to fruition seems to be an intellectual malaise. At any rate, what was bandied about as an event of cosmic significance has floundered on the bed-rock of harsh Indian realities. What are these realities? And why has the Green Revolution floundered in India?

The human element in agriculture had been overlooked by the experts; and therein lies the rub. The experts had a supposition which, put in simple terms, was that if a man was shown that his neighbour could increase his yield 2, 3 or 4 times by the use of fertilizers and high yielding strains of cereals, he would opt for it. The facts, historically, have been otherwise. Over the world, men have seen their neighbours do better than they since the dawn of history, and for a variety of reasons, failed to do very much about it. Perhaps this is acutely real in India more than anywhere else. Kusum Nair demonstrated this in her classic study as early as 1960. Her's seems to have been a voice crying in the wilderness.

HUMAN ASPECTS

Indian planning was framed on the assumption that the desire for higher levels of living is inherent and more or less universal among the masses being planned for. But the great majority of the rural communities do not share in this concept of an ever-rising standard of living. The upper level they are prepared to strive for is limited and it is the floor generally that is bottomless.

The level seems to be socially determined. So in a situation of limited and static aspirations, if a man should feel that his requirements are just two bags of paddy per year, he works for two bags but not for more. If he gazes at the stars, it is only to revere it not to reach for it.

In planning for the rural Indian masses, it is apparent that there cannot be any economies in isolation from sociology and social psychology. There are many causal relationships and connections between purely economic factors and social and cultural conditions which cannot be ignored or excluded from economic analysis and planning.

IRRIGATION

Let me now pass from the human aspects to some problems of a more tangible nature. A critical variable, and one that is in acute short supply in India, is controlled irrigation. The miracle grains release their miracle only if they have optimal and controlled irrigation. Because we are mostly dependent on gravity irrigation and the vagaries of the monsoon, these high yielding varieties of rice and wheat have to fight a tremendous uphill battle for sheer survival from the very start. Furthermore, as against the tall native varieties, the new plant types have been bred to be short stemmed, so they can absorb large inputs of fertilizers without lodging before harvest. The deep water conditions in rice growing Kerala and Bengal for example, are not suited for dwarfs. They simply drown. Also, they are much too susceptible to too many diseases.

I am not writing off the green revolution as a myth in its entirety. Man's adaptive ability is remarkable. And these are but growing pains of man adapting to his environment at a critical point in evolution.

India has the largest acreage of any country under the high yield varieties. The new rice was expected to yield from 50 to 100 percent more than the old strains at their respective maximum potential levels. In 1968 it was planned on 6.5 million acres, on the best lands and presumably by the best farmers. Yet the total output of rice in that year was 37.9 million metric tons as against 39.1 million tons in 1965, when no land had been sown with the miracle rice. It increased to 39.8 million tons in the following year, but so did the acreage by 1.5 million acres above that of 1965. Increase in wheat production was 6 million tons more in 1969 than four years earlier — but the acreage also had increased by six million acres. A significant breakthrough in rice production has yet to be made. Consider the following facts: Net agricultural production per hectare in India is 10 percent of that in Japan; and yields of rice per hectare in India in 1974 was equal to that of Japan in 1900. These alone will point to the reader that the Green Revolution has made little headway at all in India.

Three fouths of the cultivated land is precluded from adapting the new varieties because it is not irrigated. More serious perhaps, a new structure of agricultural organization and techniques is being introduced. Its impact in the rural and urban areas on distribution of production assets, incomes and employment, on economic and social relationships, will have considerable political ramifications.

In addition, the cultivation of new varieties have been limited to a very narrow strata of large farmers with substantial holdings of land, resources and easy access to credit.

According to one survey among wheat farmers in North India, those with holdings of 10 acres or less have experienced a substantial releative deterioration in their economic condition. The overwhelming majority of the cultivators have infinitely smaller holdings or no land at all. The overall estimate is that farmers with 20 acres or more have made the greatest absolute and relative gains. In India however, 95 percent of the farm household own less than 20 acres each.

Haryana marches ahead

by A.J. Singh

Chandigarh. Haryana is in the news for two reasons. First, it has won an award from PATA (Pacific Association of Travel Agents) for "outstanding work in the field of tourism."

Although the development of tourism in all the states is progressing, yet what Haryana has achieved in the last 20 years is unique. It has displayed imagination and initiative in developing clean and relatively inexpensive tourism for both the foreign and the domestic tourists.

Second, Haryana's Employees State Insurance Corporation has approved a proposal to cover industrial working force from April next. It has decided to enhance the selling of annual quantum of free medical aid admissible to the families of insured industrial workers by Rs. 15 each.

This full medical care scheme will benefit 1.4 lakh factory workers which have so far been covered by partial medical care. Under the old scheme a beneficiary was entitled to receive medical assistance of Rs 67 a year for himself and his family. Now, under the new scheme he would be entitled to Rs 13 more i.e. Rs 95 in a year.

This new scheme is expected to cover 2 Lakh factory workers in the next three years and cost Rs. 50 Lakhs to the Government and ESI Corporation in the ratio of 1:7.

To administer the programme efficiently, the official machinery is being strenghened. It includes appointing an Assistant Director of Health Services, increasing the strength of the field staff and the opening of new dispensaries at Kaithal, Jind, Rai and Kundle.

Since the industrial workers are highly concentrated in the Faridabad area-25 kilometers from Delhi the working force has been provided with the advantage of a mobile laboratory, a mini X-ray Unit for on-the-spot medical care for those working in hazardous industries.

Further labour inspectors have been provided with judicial powers to enforce the factory owners to make use of all the medical amenities provided by the Government for the workers. Heavy punishments are provided for the employers who don't co-operate, under the new rules. Also, awards and incentives have been instituted for those employers who provide free environment and promote in-plant safety measures for their workers.

Multiculturalism and ethnic attitudes

These are excerpts from a summary of a national survey of attitudes toward multiculturalism, ethnic groups and immigration in Canada by Professors J. W. Berry, R. Kalin and D. M. Taylor.

The present study was designed to investigate the attitudes of Canadians toward multiculturalism.

Clearly, attitudes toward immigration form an essential part of the study of attitudes toward multiculturalism. And sections of this study were directed toward an area of concern implied in the Prime minister's statement, namely, the psychological phenomena of ethnic prejudice and discrimination.

THE SURVEY

A survey instrument was developed to gather information in all four attitude domains, and to assess demographic characteristics of respondents.

The sample of respondents was selected from a national sampling frame, covering approximately 95 per cent of the population of Canada.

While precise comparisons are difficult, it appears that Canadians were more authoritarian than Americans. Canadians, like Americans, valued a world at peace and family security most highly and a world of beauty and social recognition the least.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRATION

Attitudes toward immigration were assessed in the present survey because of their relevance to multicultural ideology. Since multiculturalism and immigration are obviously related, it was crucial to know Canadians' reactions towards immigration issues.

The assessment of acceptability of immigrants was accomplished by asking respondents whether the government should accept or reject various types of immigrants, such as immigrants "who are coloured", and "who have relatives in Canada", "who are highly educated", and "who are from communist countries". Most types of immigrants were rated to be quite acceptable. Considered as most acceptable were "immigrants who could be useful to this country" "immigrants with a skilled trade", and "immigrants who are highly educated". The only types of immigration that received negative ratings were immigration from communist countries ("immigrants from communist countries") and unselective immigration ("anyone who wants to immigrate")

In view of the abundant public debate on the issue, it is notable that "immigrants who are coloured" were found to be acceptable.

Regarding their behavioural intentions, respondents showed a considerable willingness to interact with immigrants. However, they also expressed a slight but consistent preference for members of the majority groups. These results suggest that there is still discrimination against them, with other things being equal. Discrimination was greatest against high status immigrants in a business relationship, and was least against low status immigrants in a business relationship. The combination of these results with those reported earlier, suggests the following paradox. While highly educated and skilled immigrants are considered highly desirable for admission to Canada, there is some reluctance to use their services, especially if they are of high status.

Geographic differences. Quebec residents were least positive in their perceived consequences of immigration; they found "immigrants from communist countries" less acceptable than residents of other regions, and they were most prone to show discrimination against immigrants. The Atlantic provinces followed Quebec in these attitudes. The more negative attitudes in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces were primarily obtained from rural respondents. Residents from Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia were very similar in terms of these attitudes, except that Ontario residents were least concerned about unemployment ensuing from immigration. There were virtually no differences in the views of respondents from the five largest metropolitan areas, except that Montrealers showed a greater tendency to discriminate against immigrants than respondents from other cities.

Political party differences. Attitude differences between the supporters of various political parties were more pronounced among francophones than among anglophones. Among francophones, Liberal and New Democratic Party supporters had more positive attitudes toward immigration than supporters of the Progressive Conservative and Creditiste parties. In the case of anglophone respondents, differences among supporters of the four political parties were small or nonexistent, except that supporters of the Social Credit Party showed the least acceptance of immigrants, especially "coloured" and those from "communist countries."

Awareness of Ethnic Groups. Respondents were asked which groups, who originally came from various parts of the world, they were aware of now in Canada. The purpose of this question was to discover the relative visibility of various groups in an open-ended manner.

The groups mentioned most often (around 50 per cent of the time) by our respondents were Italians, English Canadians, French Canadians and Germans. Other groups such as the Ukrainians, Chinese and Poles were the next most frequently mentioned groups; however, these groups were only named by a quarter or less of the respondents. In general, the most numerous groups were also the most visible. However, the Italians who are less numerous than the Germans but who have more recently immigrated to Canada where more visible than the Germans. Such a finding suggests that both group size and recency of immigration are important determinants of visibility.

(To be continued in the next issue)

Indian military third largest

New Delhi: India, a country that says it is devoted to peace but threatened by hostile neighbors, has gradually and quietly built up the third-largest army in the world.

Surpassing even the U.S. Army, the Indian Army numbers more than 200,000 men, a strength exceeded only by the armies of the Soviet Union and China, and there is no sign of any military slaxation.

"The threat to our security has not diminished," the Defence Ministry said recently in its annual report to Parliament. "The country will have to maintain constant vigil to protect and safeguard its security, with a greater unity of purpose and discipline."

In the view of independent analysts here, the development of a huge standing army, augmented by a substantial navy and an air force that may be the fifth or sixth-largest in the world, is made all the more significant by the fact that India is manufacturing more and more of its own military equipment, approaching self sufficiency.

"As India's arms dependence on the big powers decreases and it is decreasing quickly - the big powers' influence over the course of events in this part of the world is also reduced," a European diplomat said.

With the steady development of a broad modern industrial base, India is making not only its own ships and jet fighter planes, but also its cannons and ammunition and the 7.62 millimetre rifle that is the infantry's standard weapon here.

In a war with Pakistan, the Pakistanis might quickly run out of such essentials as bullets or spare tires, unless they got huge amounts of foreign military aid, but the Indians could last much longer on their own, according to reliable sources.

War with Pakistan, which has broken out three times in the 28 years of independence, is the constant preoccupation of Indian planners and the central consideration in their military discussions.

As the recent defence report said: "Pakistan has chosen to contrive an imaginary threat to her security from India, and lays emphasis on an arms buildup beyond the needs of her genuine self-defence."

In the National Herald, a newspaper that often reflects the thinking within the ruling Congress Party, the headline on the account of that defence analysis was typical. "Pakistan indulges in big arms buildup as China bares its fangs," it said.

Indian generals cite the fact that most of their land border is either with Pakistan, with which it has no diplomatic relations, or China, with which relations are strained, as justification for the arms buildup.

Including a navy of perhaps 50,000 men, and an air force numbering nearly 100,000, India has more than a million men under arms, all of them volunteers. Because the U.S. Air Force and Navy are both much larger, the total numerical stength of U.S. forces is greater than India's even though the army here is bigger. (New York Times)

Research on dry farming By Bharat P. Mathur

OTTAWA — The Canadian Government will contribute $3.8 million to the second phase of a major research project to increase agricultural production in the dryland areas of India.

Given the highest priority by the Government of India, the project is being carried out by Indian and Canadian scientists working through a network of research stations in India. The Canadian support includes agricultural experts from the Research Branch of the Agricultural Department and grants from the Canadian International Development Agency.

The long-term project has three phases. The first phase began in 1970 and involved five years of research into such aspects of dryland farming as moisture conservation, crop selection, weed control and planting schedules. CIDA provided $2 million to this phase, which resulted in yield increases of up to 100-150 per cent under controlled field conditions.

The second phase, which will run up to the end of the 1970s, will continue scientific research and broaden the scope of the project. This will involve researching extension and demonstrating techniques, in-service training and development of elementary implements at the village level.

The project's third and final phase, to begin in 1980, will concentrate on introducing the new dryland technology, developed under the second phase, on a wide scale among the 300 million people who live in India's dryland areas. As three-quarters of India's cultivated area is non-irrigated, the project promises substantial returns in the long run in terms of food production, family incomes and employment.

The project is part of the continuing program of food and agricultural assistance to India, which has been maintained despite the suspension of nuclear cooperation and the review of other forms of economic aid following the explosion of an atomic device in Rajasthan in May 1974.

No threat to freedom of expression

New Delhi, April 12 (SAMACHAR): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said that there is no threat to freedom of expression or other freedoms in India.

Addressing the retiring members of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament), Mrs. Gandhi said people sometimes get confused that the freedom "of a few is more important than the freedom of the vast majority of the people to go ahead."

Referring to the concern expressed by a retiring member about comments in the foreign Press, she said: "The question that arises is who are those foreigners and what they had said on the other occasions. It is not only democracy that they, especially the Western Press, questioned but also our right to be independent and to have planned development. They also questioned our right to be democratic and even the ability to survive."

Political participation: Pitfalls and possibilities

by Professor V. Subramaniam
Carleton University, Ottawa

There has been much discussion in the recent months in Indian circles, in the press and on the platform about the urgent need for people of Indian origin to get into the Canadian political mainstream by joining one of the major parties. This has been partly triggered off by the spectre of restricted immigration engendered by the Green Paper and the incidents reported and unreported, of racial discrimination and racial violence. A feeling of helplessness has been generated by all this and political participation is seen as one possible way of influencing Canadian thinking on such questions.

This reasoning is quite defensible and needs little buttressing. Even slogans such as 'politicize or perish' are useful if not overdone. The danger lies in false expectations which are likely to afflict a professionally competent and politically naive community.

Briefly, a SIGNIFICANT political contribution can emanate from a community (a) when it is sufficiently concentrated in an electorate and votes as a group or (b) when it commands a substantial voting power in a political party through concentrated membership of that party in some geographical area or in some other organized form or (c) when some leading men in that community command a sufficient following in fellow ethnic groups or in all groups, by way advocating common class interests. None of these conditions seems to obtain in sufficient measure in regard to the Indian community in Canada except in some areas of Toronto or Vancouver, where a and b may obtain. If they have not been made use of so far, we need to find out why.

Some talented Indians have made a big impact on the politics of other countries under special conditions. One can think of Dadabhoy Naoroji's membership of the House of Commons, the influence of Saklatwala and Palme Dutt in the British Communist Party, of V.K. Krishna Menon's influence in the Labour Party and finally of M.N. Roy's dominating influence for a short while on the Soviet Communist Party. In all these cases, they were special men, who may still have withered without recognition but for the very special circumstances which favoured them. In Britain, Naoroji, Saklatwala, Palme Dutt and Menon were supported by the feelings of guilt which liberal and left wing Englishmen felt for the sins of empire and were encouraged to speak up. Roy on the other hand captured Lenin's imagination when he was keen to attract the support of the national bourgeoisie in Britain's and France's colonial empire. There may be men of such promise in the Indian community here but the circumstances that favoured a Naoroji or M.N. Roy do not exist in contemporary Canada.

References are often made to the influence of Indian cults and even Indian music in North America. It is however evident that these culturally Indophile groups have very little political influence on fellow Canadians and Americans and quite often some of them generate a considerable amount of local hostility, however undeserved. At the same time, the professional and commercial Indians generally keep away from these groups either consciously or otherwise. In short, politically minded Indians can derive little support from the spread of Indian cults or Indian culture.

Individual political consciousness as such is not lacking among most educated Indians outside India, in the sense of awareness of what is going on around them in Parliament or in the parties. What is lacking is a capacity for political organization and for political judgment. The latter involves judging the limits and possibility of action - and the Indian temperament in general oscillates wildly between extremes of optimism and pessimism, indulging in airy comparisons with successful small communities like the Jewish or Irish in some situations.

Political organization on the other hand involves capacity for compromise and taking turns. Here again, otherwise shrewd and educated Indians generally offer to join associations only on a premise of election to the Executive Committee and several Indian association therefore lead a life of suspended animation.

Chances of cooperation with fellow ethnic groups are not also encouraging. Pakistanis who suffer as much if not more by discriminatory treatment as Indians do not seem to be too anxious to join hands with Indians. The West Indians who are more numerous and a little more successful than Indians in political action cannot be so easily wooed into cooperation, partly because they come here with memories of rivalries between East and West Indians in the Caribean and partly because no wooing has been done so far.

Appealing to ethnic groups of European origin, or to the larger Canadian community for votes and support has not been tried and we know next to nothing about its possibilities. Here again, the Indian oscillation between extremes is likely to be counterproductive politically. There are those who would 'identify' and 'integrate' with local North Americans in every external regard and spurn fellow countymen with the proud declaration "I did not come all this distance to make friends with other Indians", there are others clinging to a small Indian group and complaining that Canadians are cold and formal. Neither attitude will help politically in Canada or in any similar situation where a balance between sufficient identification to communicate and sufficient special identity to justify political organization, is needed.

Comparisons with Indian populations in Ceylon, Malaysia, Fiji, Mauritius or Guyana are pointless not only because of their proportionately larger size. In practically all these cases, the majority belong to the organized and organizable urban working class or the peasantry. The leaders are essentially unionists from the same class, or a professional class. Indeed in Trinidad, Singapore and a few other places, the Indian workers are beginning to identify with workers of other ethnic groups on a class basis. Most Canadians of Indian origin belong to salaried or professional groups or to commercial groups, and a very few to the working class, the Indian professional emigrant to Canada adds to the natural competitive individualism of the professional a highly sceptical withdrawing individualism born out of frustrations in India or Britain, and Indians employed by Government bodies in Canada, like all government employees, are restricted by civil service regulations in the matter of their political participation.

It is good to think in terms of political participation. It is better to mull over such home truths as I have tried to put together to avoid getting into a dream-disillusionment syndrome.

Kashmir political situation stable by A.J. Singh

SriNagar: When Sheikh Abdullah took over the Chief Ministership of Jammu and Kashmir he pledged to work for the economic reconstruction of the state and to relegate politics to the back-seat. No one took him seriouly then. Fewer still believed him. But this is not so now.

Sheikh Abdulla has just completed one year of his rule over the state, a fact which has not gone unnoticed in the Indian Press. This period has seen many changes in the state.

First, there is a gradual emergence of a relaxed atmosphere all over the state. Attitudes are rapidly changing and opposition is seeking more areas of agreement than confrontation.

Sheikh Abdullah, "Lion of Kashmir", does talk of accession but not in the narrow political context. In the broader perspective he has time and again, talked of the necessity of "Accession of Hearts". Fortunately, his words are having the desired impact.

About Pakistan, Sheikh Abdullah said that he harboured no enmity against it. But the people of Jammu and Kashmir State would never allow themselves to be made 'tools of Pakistan'.

Referring to Anti-social forces in the state, he called for their complete annihilation. In fact, he was against all attempts to disrupt the unity of the country, exploitation of the religious sentiments of the people and other disruptive forces. Sheikh said that time has proved that the two-nation theory was wrong. India, he said, did not consist only of Hindus and Muslims but had a large number of religious denominations like Christians, Parsis and Sikhs. The emphasis in the State is therefore, on the economic uplift of the people. Addressing the State Assembly, Sheik Abdullah said "Within the State and also outside we have far too long allowed Politics to dominate our lives at the cost of economic development. The time has come when Politics must now take the back-seat, and economic development all over the country should occupy the front seat.

For the first time Pakistan is finding it not only difficult but impossible to rouse anti-India feelings in the valley. This clearly shows that Sheikh Abdullah is still the most popular man in Kashmir. His coming to power after 22 years (He was dismissed on 9 August 1953) of political eclipse has not eroded his popularity and he still is "The Lion of Kashmir".

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KABHI KABHIE
Produced and directed by Yash Chopra. Written by Sagar Sarhadi

Hits and flops are part of Yash Chopra's cineniatic record. DEEWAR, a social thriller reportedly on the life Haji Mastan the smuggler king was a money spinner. Among the failures was JOSHILA, another social thriller. KABHI KABHI, advertised as "love is life", is a sequel to DAAG, described as "a poem of love". It is packed with many poetic touches, dramatic moments and sentimentality. It succeeds in presenting love in its various forms: platonic attachment, adult romance and juvenile love. The censor is liberal so far as the teenage relationship is concerned. The conflict of generations is also a theme, if incidentally.

KABHI KABHIE has a bigger format than DAAG and a bigger cast. It has more lucidity of images and more of the vibrance and elegance of the Urdu language. But it is not as satisfying. The music is appealing. Sahadi (SACERA is an earlier film of his) has written dialogues with lots of punch and irony. Sahir has composed his lyrics (songs GHAZAL and NAZM) with poetic overtones at which he is especially good. Khayyam's musical score is enthralling. Chopra's direction and Pran Mehra's cutting are such as to make one to forget the flaws in the narration.

It is Waheeda Rehman who, in a brief appearance steals everybody else's thunder from Rakhee, Amitab Bachchan, Sashi Kapoor, Simi and Parikshit Sahni. By a twitch of a facial muscle or a flicker of a frown she can express on her face her innermost thought. The teenagers, Rishi Kapoor, and Neetu Singh play their allotted roles as youthful lovers with abandon.

Like any other romantic extravaganza, KABHI KABHIE harps on love rooted essentially in sex. Yash chopra has threatened to make another 'love' film and one hopes that he will have something different to show.

DARSHAK Democratic World.

SWARGAM NARAKAM (Telugu story, screenplay, dialogue and direction by Dasai Narayana Rao

Telugu cinema, one known for its off-beat themes and realistic portrayals, is back to unabashed imitation of its Hindi counterpart—premature end to a proud record.

In effect, SWARGAM NARAKAM is indistinguishable in its ingredients from any common commercial. Two voluble girls hold differing views on what a husband should be, set about, after their marriage moulding their spouses after their own fashion. As one of the couples lives happily, the other slides to ruin whence the film's title. There is a third pair to boot which apparently exists somewhere in between.

Everything about this film is stagey, even the outdoors look like painted backdrops, so poor is the camerawork and so theatrical the artistes. The transition from one scene to another is achieved by shots of burning josssticks, the over-repetition of which takes away from them any symbolic meaning.

Notwithstanding the recommendations of the G.D. Khosla committee accepted by the government, a regional film is able to get away with kissing much easier than a Hindi film. Also, in sheer exhibitionism, the cabaret dancer could teach a lesson or two to Bindhu or Rekha.

One reason why the Telugu or Tamil cenema does not come up these days to winning national prizes seems to be that its top actors and actresses are obsessed with pursuing their petrified image with their fans. Fans here mean fanatics who form into clubs and will not stand criticism of their idols. So cinema becomes a craze rather than a source of rational enjoyment. A sequence in the film touches on this unedifying aspect.

SWAMY AYYAPPAN
(Tamil and Malayalam)
Produced and directed by P. Subramaniam

Nestling in the tropical forest of the Western Ghats on Kerala's eastern fringe is the shrine of Sabarimala. The deity is Swamy Ayyappan whose devotees are known for their exceptional asceticism, penance, endurance and courage. These attributes are fostered by the elaborate preparation for the hazardous pilgrimage through thick jungle and across the broad Pamba river. The beauty of this nature's window is however equalled by the threat to human life from the wild animals roaming unseen. But the pure in heart are utterly confident about being shielded by the divine hand. So there is a natural motivation for those who respond to the spiritual call of this sacred shrine to observe immaculate discipline while trekking the long distance, carrying on their heads the holy "Irumudikkettu" (a cloth bag bundle with two compartments), chanting in chorus the invocation of Ayyappan's protection and progressing in group towards the 18 steps (which signify the different senses and virtues) immediately to the sanctum sanctorum. The rush of pilgrims brimming with devotional fervour comes during the 'Makara Vilakku' festival. This is the visual spectacle that Subramaniam tries to capture with his camera and around which he weaves the story of Swamy Ayyappan and the time honoured tradition of popular devotion to him.

Much of it is actual and not staged. The first half traces the legend of Ayyappan who was found as a new born baby by the childless king of Pandalam. He is believed to have been born of the union of Vishnu and Siva and is brought up in the palace. The director's attempt to make the appeal of the film universal takes the form of tales about Ayyappan drawn from every strata of society, narrated in melodramatic terms. The production is lavish and colourful with the loud decor and garish colours common in films from the south. This gaudiness is most pronounced in the palace scenes where the divine life is enacted. Some artistic restraint here would have been welcome.

The latter half of the film dwells on the total faith the devotees have in the miraculous powers of the deity. In depicting these, elaborate care is taken to use special effects with finesse. The miracles are brought alive with dramatic construction and orchestration of emotions. Subramaniam succeeds in hammering out a unified screenplay of which the hoary and the present, the pious and the not-so-pious, the supernatural and the real form the warp and the woof.

The Tamil and the Malayalam versions have a more or less common cast: Gemini Ganesan, A V M Rajan, Balaji, Sri Vidya and Lakshmi (better known for her title role in **Julie**). The dialogue is deliberately intended to appeal to emotions. Lakshmi does not have much of a role, while Ganesan's histrionic talent find scope in his part as the pious old pilgrim leader who narrates the Ayyappan story with infectious fervour. Sri Vidya flits through her role as the queen with grace.

A didactic tone marks almost all the mythological films right from **Harishchandra**, through **Bhakta Kuchela, Sri Rama Pattabhisbekam** to **Sri Guruvayoorappan**, and **Devi Kanyakumari. Swamy Ayyappan** is in this sense, no different. At a time when spiritual discontent matches economic hardship, it should not surprise if mythological films receive a new impetus on the Indian screen. **Swamy Ayyappan** will attract the common crowd though it may not set new records for multi-theatre release like **Jai Santoshi Maa** or for long run like that old creation, **Ram Rajya**, the only film Mahatma Gandhi is supposed to have seen.

DARSHAK in Democratic World

GANGA CHILANER PAKHI
[Assamese]

Assamese films are few and when they come they seem technically deficient. **Ganga Chilaner Pakhi** is no exception. The only explanation for this is that such film technicians and film makers as there are in Assam work in Bengali films, mostly.

Ganga Chilaner Pakhi is reminiscent in almost every way of the New Theatres and P. C. Barua of the forties — in rural landscape, the simple innocent people living their solitary lives at slow speed, their little conflicts over marriage or a piece of land. The film focuses on a newly married couple and the process of their adjustment. To give the story some dimension there is a third person who wants to revive his past association with the bride. The best that can be said of this film is that the presentation is life-like.

DARSHAK in Democratic World

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Mohindar Chug
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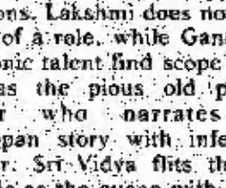

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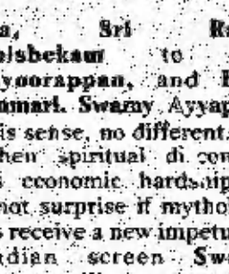

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Program coordinator : Jayalakshmi

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Indo-

By Yohan

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Indo-Pak musical variety program

By Yohannes Woldemariam

On Saturday evening, March 20, the East Indian Film Society of Nova Scotia celebrated its first anniversary. On that occasion, the Society held its annual Cultural variety program of Indian/Pakistani music at the Queen Elizabeth High School Auditorium, Halifax, N.S.

The punctuality, the orderly sequence of the program, the stage lighting system, the music coordination and the sound systems, demonstrated the capability of the organizers, and signalled the success of the evening.

The program started after the welcome address by Ian MacDonald, President of the Society, and a short speech by T. Sullivan, , Alderman, City of Halifax. Dr. Charles David, the Master of Ceremonies, who introduced both the substance of each event and the personalities of the performers, enabled the audience to follow and appreciate the whole show, despite the language barrier. Savitri Krisnan, a respected singer from Santiniketan, opened the evening show by singing in a genuine oriental dignity and serenity that is typical of the Indian sub-continent; an impressive "Bhajan" that momentarily turned the auditorium into a place of tranquil joy. The modern Dance by Rapkina Chotoo thrilled the audience. The melodious voice of the well known singer Mridula Biswas on the other hand is still a souvenier of the night. A voice like that of Mridula is certainly an asset to the East Indian Community, which will always attract and satisfy all types of audiences. Teh "Dadra" sung by Jyanti Adhikari and "Gazal" by Stan Bhadur also claims the professional standard. But no less impressive was the classical dance by lovely Anita, whereas Frak Bahadur, the master Tabla player east of Montreal, displayed his skill and impressed the audience throughout the show. Although Indian Music, rhythms and dance traditions predominated the program, such manifestations of western culture such as a Scottish Highland Dance by Anjali and American Tap Dance by Charmine were included in a successful program.

The introduction of non-Indian style performances was symbolic of the society's wish to show its appreciation of the cultures of other ethnic groups making up the wider Canadian mosaic.

Finally, the flute by Vinod displayed the frequency of Indian tunes and melody of Indian instruments. Although in the past the various Indian associtions staged Indian artistry for the Canadian public it is true, this is the first time Indians have demonstrated a professional show on N. S., for the benefit of the general public. The show was attended by large numbers of Canadians (approximately 650) and as a Canadian I must say it was a grand show of Indian talents.

As a Canadian I strongly feel that this type of professional variety program must continue in future to promote the Indian-Pakistani heritage in the Canadian society.

Thanks to East Indian Film Society and all East Indians.

New arrivals

Regina, Sask.
DILIP BRAHMANIA
Lawyer from Surat
Port Alberni, B.C.
PRITHPAL SINGH
Lawyer
Duncan, B.C.
KAMAL MAUGAT

Brandon, Manitoba
G. SHIVJI
Auto Engineer
Toronto, Ontario
SURINDER PAL SINGH SAMBHI
Rexdale, Ontario
RAVINDER KUMAR
Guelph, Ontario
MRS. V. VERMA
Calgary, Alberta
M. J. KOTHARI
Kapuskasing, Ontario
H. S. RANDMAWA
Montreal, Quebec
MRS. B. SHARMA
Architect
Cambridge, Ontario
MRS. SHEELA MALAVIYG
Kitimat, B.C.
LAKHINDER SIYH AHALIWL
Mississauga, Ontario
GURDEN SINGH TAGPAL
Electronic Engineer
Rexdale, Ontario
MISS PRATIMA PRASAD
Weston, Ontario
MRS. RAJ DHILLON

People's constitution

New Delhi, April 9 (UNI): The All-India State Bar Council has declared that the Constitution should always be in accordance with the will of the people and Parliament should have the final say as to what the Constitution should be.

Olympic field hockey draw

Following is the draw (all times EDT) in which India plays.

Sunday, July 18 — 10 a.m., India v Argentina, Pool A.

Monday, July 19 — 10 a.m., Pakistan v Spain, Pool B; 3 p.m., India v The Netherlands, Pool A.

Wednesday, July 21 — 10 a.m., Pakistan v West Germany; 3 p.m., India v Australia, A.

Thursday, July 22 — 10 a.m., India v Canada, A.

Saturday, July 24 — 10 a.m., India v Malaysia, A.

The first two teams in each pool after round-robin play qualify for the semi-finals. The other teams will play classification matches.

Aural history

KARMSAR project on Vancouver Island will be working with the Provincial Archives, Victoria B.C. compiling a local Aural History of East Indians in B.C.

In cooperation with local cablevision channel 3, a program called 'A Taste of India' was produced. East Indian music was supplied by local musicians, and some young Sikhs visiting from California, followers of Guru Harbhajan Singh of Los Angeles. On March 25, a visiting East Indian holy man, Sant Baba Mehan Singh, was videotaped at the lake Cowichan Sikh Temple for local education TV.

Ted Katrensky

Outside threat

Jammu April 9 (UNI): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has again cautioned the people against continued threat to India from all sides and stressed the need for making the country strong.

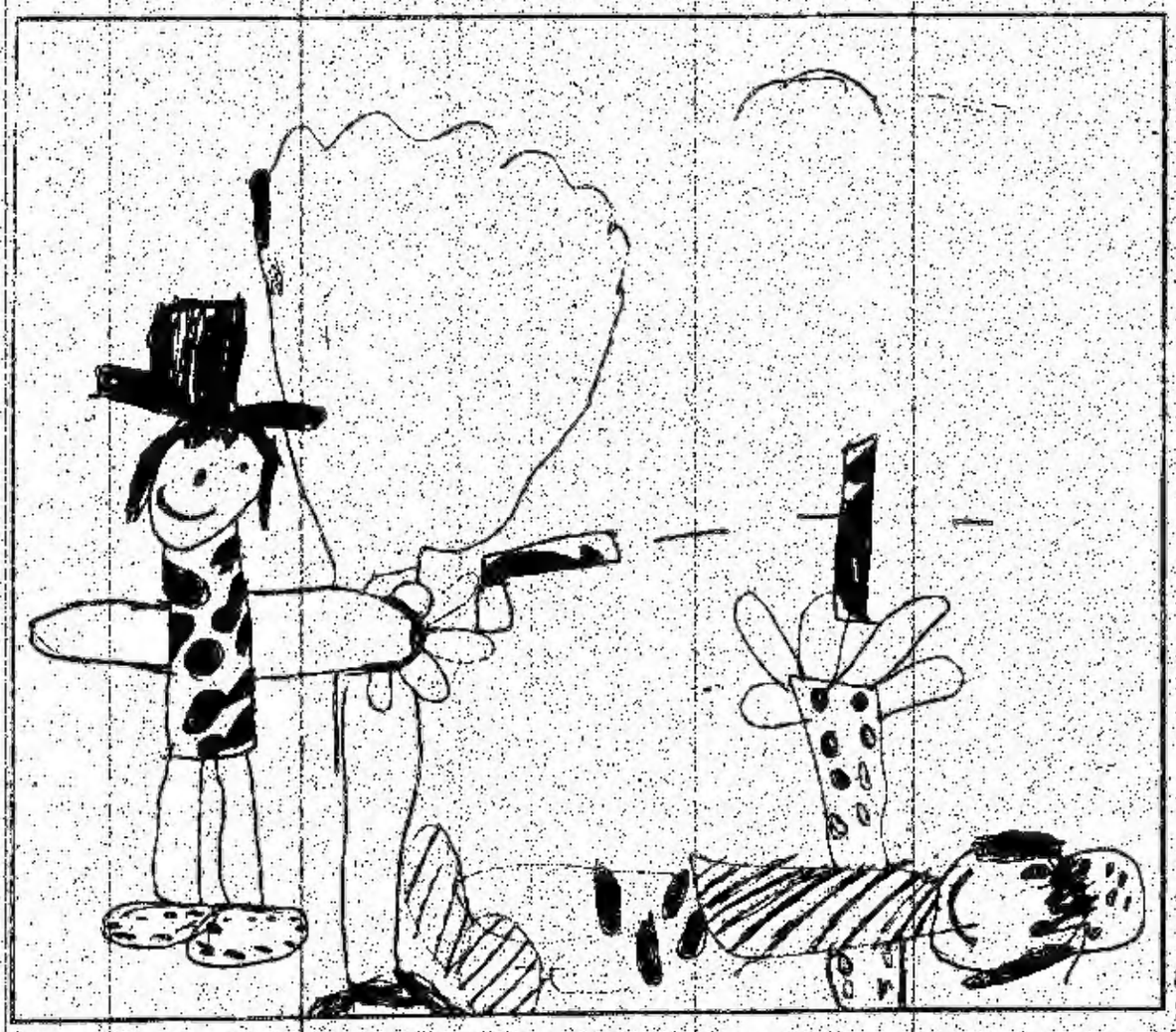
"The danger is all-round - from the sea, across the border mountains and the lands. We have to increase our strength," she told a public meeting here.

S.E.Asian study group to meet

The annual Canadian Association for South Asian Studies meeting is scheduled with Learned Societies Meetings at Laval University on May 28-30, 1976. The tentative titles of sessions are as follows:

Session I: Indian Music
Organizer: Prof J. Higgins, York University.
Session II: Mahatma Gandhi and India Today
Organizer: Prof. M.L. Handa, OISE.
Session III: South Asia: Political and Social Integration
Organizer: Prof. M. Fayyaz, Queen's University.
Session IV: Great Powers and South Asia
Organizer: Prof. J. Lele, Queen's University.
Session V: South Asian Contributions to literature
Organizer: Prof. Inder Nath Kher, University of Calgary.

"Bang. Bang. You're dead."



Some say the violence in our media makes us–and our children–react to the world in a violent way.

If that's true, we're in trouble. There's been very little research in Canada, and none about all the media. The Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry is trying to find an answer.

What does violence mean? Does it reflect the real world? Or can it create a different, more violent world in which we all have to live?

What is the Commission doing? We're reviewing the current research. Holding public hearings for everyone. And we'll be recommending appropriate action to all levels of government, to the industry and to the public.

What can you do? You can start by thinking about the effect that violence in the media has–good or bad–on your life. Your family. And that includes violence in radio, TV, comic books, newspapers, popular music, movies, books–even rock concerts.

Then, tell us what you think. Send us your ideas. Come to the hearings. And when the time comes to make recommendations, there'll be things you can do. In your own home, your own neighbourhood. With your own children.

It's important for all of us to know more about media violence and how it affects us. We will, if you help.

The Royal Commission on Violence is holding a hearing in:

OTTAWA

Thursday, April 29, 1976 - 7:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.
Friday, April 30, 1976 - 7:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.
Saturday, May 1, 1976 - 9:30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

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Sussex Room
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2 Rideau St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry
151 Bloor Street West, Room 910
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2V5

Commissioners:
The Hon. Judy LaMarsh, His Honour Judge L. A. Beaudoin, Scott Young.

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"Experience India" recaptured in pictures

by Manjula Parakot

Photos by Mr.& Mrs. Khandwani

The four day "Experience India" Festival, an ambitious venture and the first of its kind in Toronto, proved to be a tremendous success. The idea was conceived by the Council of Women of India (Aided by grants from Ontario Arts council) and organized and presented jointly with the India Tourist office. The dual objectives of the group to utilize the talents and resources available among Indian Ladies in Toronto, to make it a composite program, and more importantly to evoke active audience (Canadian) participation in the three workshops that were held, were satisfactorily achieved. Indeed it was a fitting contribution to the spirit of the international womens year and the universal efforts that have been expended in that cause.

"Gaze into a Child's wondering eyes and behold thereinRama, Christ, Buddha and Allah all appearing in twins."

Mrs. Leela Nadhan explains the significance of the exhibits to Indian High Commissioner Mr. Bajpai. In the background are Mr. and Mrs. Khandwani, the genius the excellent photo exhibition.

Words cannot express the sheer joy and pride I experienced while attending "Experience India". Mingling with my native emotions were tender reminiscences of the mother country and a feeling of gratitude towards Mrs. Nadhan, the initiator and organizer, the Khandwanis and Reena Singha who provided the creative background for production, and the numerous other participants who selflessly offered their talents and efforts in this superb venture."

Cont'd on Page 11

"Mehndi Lagi Mai Mere Maath"
(a Delight of Womanhood)

Neither industrialization nor Atomic Thumba shall lessen an Indian's love for traditions, myths and festivals.

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

In India we used to eat so many fresh greens (Sag) that I can't even remember them now. Mother regarded them as health foods, and she had a point. Dark leafy greens are rich in vitamins & minerals. When properly prepared, they taste good too. With the advent of first warm days in spring the urge for gardening becomes great. One of the fringe benefits of spring is dandelion - if you know what to do with them. I recently read a very interesting idea about the weeds. Leslie Sere, a young biologist fascinated with edible weeds, says "many edible weeds are ideal for the 'Stir-fry' method and most of the weeds are great on vitamins & minerals." Dandelion greens will purify your blood, grown sluggish & thick through the winter. This idea appeals to me for many reasons. But firstly, we wouldn't have to spray the lawn with weed-killer, and secondly it would be nice to eat hot pakora rather than throwing them out in the garbage. It is really a question of what one is accustomed to eating! We are very set in our ways about the foods we eat every day. No wonder it is hard for us to change our eating habits even when we know we should. But if you're a creative cook and love to do variations, this is your chance. To use your own ingenuity, there are several combinations to complement the flavour of dandelion greens used fresh from your own lawn. They are best cooked as soon as they pop up. Dandelion greens are very popular in the South and South western United States. Now more & more Canadians are discovering the pleasure of eating dandelions. Like methi leaves it is slightly bitter, but that's good too. After tasting this pakora I can't tell which (methi or dandelion) one is my favorite. So pick up your own greens and have a nice treat while the rest of the neighbours mow them or kill them.

DANDELION PAKORAS

½ cup yellow split peas
½ cup water
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. of each cumin seeds, sugar and crushed chili
6 or 7 tbsp. besan (chick-pea flour) or biscuit mix
1 cup coarsely chopped and firmly packed dandelion greens

Wash split peas and soak with water for 12 hours or overnight, then drain reserving ½ cup of soaking water. Combine lentil and water in the jar of an electric blender and blend at high speed until creamy (Do not add any more water). Wash dandelion greens well and dry thoroughly with paper towel, chop. In a bowl combine all the ingredients together and mix with your fingers, it should be fairly lumpy mixture.

Heat 2 to 3 inches of oil until it reaches a temperature of 350° F on a deep frying thermometer. For each pakora, drop about a teaspoonful of the mixture into the hot oil. You can fry at least 10 to 15 at a time (this depends on the size of your pan), but do not overcrowd them. Fry pakoras, turning them occasionally with a slotted spoon, for 6 to 10 minutes, or until they are golden brown on all sides and crisp. Lift from the fat and drain on absorbent paper. If the batter seems too thin at any point, sprinkle the surface with a tablespoon of flour and stir briefly leaving it lumpy. Serve immediately with drinks.

Note: If you cannot get the dandelion greens, then chopped celery leaves can be substituted. But dig the dandelion leaves the moment they appear, young & tender and before any weed — killer is applied. Don't wait until the leaves turn to yellow green and start yellow flower-heads.

Experience

Cont'd from Page 10

There were numerous documentary films (total 10 hours) on various topics ranging from tourist promotion productions on various beauty spots in India to wild life, folk dances, tribal customs and don't forget modern India too - in short everything one could think of to capture potential tourists' imaginations, trigger off fond memories, and efface our one-sided image of poverty, starvation, illiteracy and backwardness.

Pictures - they speak volumes whether it was the "Matkas" (pots) for sale, the tattooed faces of tribals, the "Moachi" (Cobbler) at work, or the Muslims at "Namaz", the decorated elephants at Trichur "Puram", the serenity of a "Stuppa", or the fresh smiles of Kashmiri Belles, the veiled coyness of village girls, the mute gaze of wandering cows or again the sculptured beauty of "Gopurams" and "Masjids" as against profiles of Indian dancers chiselled to perfection by a decade or more of dedication - they all spoke of the true India and her living, breathing, vibrant millions.

(This praiseworthy photo exhibition is credited to Mr. and Mrs. Khandwani (Sudha and Abdulla) whos wonderful collection accrued over an eight-year period.)

The wisdom and music of India

Jhankar Inc. of Ottawa have released the first in a series of long playing records entitled the Wisdom and Music of India. The records feature narrations from the Indian scriptures in English and the classical music of India.

India is rich in its heritage of music and scriptures. Indian music in the last decade has made inroads and found acceptance in the western world. Indian scriptures however lie entombed in heavy and sombre books in libraries. Many of the translations of these scriptures are awkward and difficult to understand. The purpose of these records is to bring these words of wisdom right into your living room. The narrations are in English and yet maintain the grace and dignity of the original Sanskrit. They are obviously meant as an appetiser to stimulate your interest and spark a desire to discover these profound works of wisdom for yourself.

The first record features narrations from the Gita in English and Raga Kalavat on the Sitar by India's virtuoso Sitarist Arvind Parikh.

The verses from the Gita are printed on the inside sleeve. This therefore becomes both a book and a record at the same time.

Dr. Harsha Dehejia is the narrator and producer of these records. George Kallumkal is the recording engineer. The jacket is a reproduction of Harish Raut's award winning oil painting.

This is the first record of its kind.

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Radio programs from India

New York: Anil Sheth, communications executive from Bombay, has been unanimously selected by the Board of Trustees of the Broadcasting Foundation of America as Representative of this organization in South Asia. In more than 20 years as a non-profit independent educational organization, this is the first time that BFA has designated an overseas representative.

Mr. Sheth will visit Bombay and other Indian cities during a six-week period beginning in early May to pursue developmental work on a series of audiotape cultural programs about contemporary and historical life in India. These programs will be made available to American radio stations under the tentative title, "India Magazine", and will become one of more than two dozen program series distributed by BFA to more than 300 U.S. radio stations.

To obtain programming elements and funding support, Mr. Sheth while in India will negotiate with officials of federal and state governments and with business and industrial firms, advertising and public relations agencies, socio-cultural organizations and chambers of commerce. He will also visit other countries in South Asia.

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Sheth, Howard L. Kany, Vice President and Executive Director of BFA, said: "We believe we are establishing a significant precedent for closer relations and better understanding between the United States and other countries. In this instance, the development is especially important, inasmuch as India and the United States are the world's two largest democracies."

9.3 MILLION JOB SEEKERS IN INDIA

New Delhi, (UNI): The employment exchanges in India have estimated that there are 9.3 million job-seekers in the country at the end of last year, Parliament was told.

Intensified drive against extremists

New Delhi, April 9(UNI): The drive against Naxalites and other extremists will be intensified by strengthening the police set up and organising appropriate intelligence.

This was decided here at a conference of Chief Secretaries and Inspectors-General of Police of Several States notably Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The conference, summoned by the Union Government, reviewed in detail activities of the extremist elements in different pockets in these States and evolved certain measures to deal with them.

H.M.T. PLANS SMALL ASSEMBLY UNITS

Srinagar, (UNI): The State-owned Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) is planning to set up small assembly centres designed to turn out 200 to 300 wrist watches a day.

The scheme will provide employment to women belonging to economically-backward sections of the society.

H. Aroon [Merchandising Supervisor ESB Canada Limited] in the middle with officials of ESB Canada Ltd in Toronto

ESB Canada Limited won a Point-of-Purchase Advertising Institute (POPAI) award for outstanding point-of-sale merchandising achievement in the 16th POPAI contest held at McCormick Place in Chicago.

The award winner was a colourful new Celsius/Fahrenheit Thermometer designed by Aroon Harisingani.

He came from Bombay, India in May 1973. In India, Aroon excelled in the National Cadet Corps and achieved many awards at the provincial and national level.

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Matrimonials

Wanted suitable matches for Canadian-born and educated Saini girl, 27, and Saini boy 25. Punjabi Sikh origin. Box 902, The Canadian India Times

Engineer, 31, from Srilanka seeks doctor or lady of similar profession for marriage. Doctors in India or medical students who wish to finish their studies in Canada can also apply. Box 1021. The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a highly educated, professional engineer, 27, currently holding an excellent job with a reputed firm in Canada. Girls' merit only consideration. Box 1035. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence is invited for a 28 year old good-looking Christian girl, now working. Only Christians seriously interested in marriage should reply to parents of the girl c/o Box 1033. The Canadian India Times.

Gujarati chartered accountant, 27, permanent resident and employed with large public accounting firm in U.S., invites matrimonial correspondence from suitable match. Request recent returnable photo. No bars. Box 1050. The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a good looking girl for a Punjabi boy of 32 now visiting Canada. Boys uncle in Federal Civil Service. Please call 613-225-9258 or write P. O. Box 1049. The Canadian India Times.

A youngman of good character and gentle nature in final year of Ph. D. (Microbiology) study in Punjab invites correspondence from Canadian or American-settled girls. Please write to S. S. Gill c/o 30 Charles St. Apt. 425 Toronto.

Suitable match for a handsome man, Catholic, 32, from Kerala, working as a nurse in Luknow, India. Two sisters well settled in Canada. Girls in Canada/U.S.A. could reply in confidence to Box 1048, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well educated and attractive girls for divorced Punjabi gentleman, 28, 5' 7" engineering technologist, multilingual, Canadian citizen. Reply with full particulars to Box 1047, The Canadian India Times.

A suitable match for Punjabi girl of 27, physical education teacher in Govt. postgraduate college in India, having relations in Toronto. Please write to Mrs. Lakhana, 356 Quebec Ave. Toronto, M6P 2V3.

Suitable match for handsome clean-shaven Sikh youngman, professional, 35, very well settled, U.S. citizen. Girl's merits only consideration. Reply with full particulars and recent photograph. 98-40, 57 Ave., Apt. 16G, Corona, New York 11368, or call (212)699-0413.

Correspondence invited from Canada or India for a handsome Punjabi young man 32, highly educated and well placed in a Senior Professional capacity. Box 1046, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from educated, mature, attractive girls for divorced Punjabi gentleman, 39, Ph. D., with two children. Box 1045, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Sindhi boys and girls for a good looking Sindhi girl 29, 5'5" employed as an accountant in Toronto, and for a handsome bachelor 31, employed as a teacher in Montreal. Apply with recent photograph (returnable) and complete details to Box 1044, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beautiful girl for a Punjabi doctor, 29, 5'6", Canadian trained M.D. starting internship in June, 1976. Also match for his beautiful sister, age, 22, trained in typewriting and shorthand, interested in cooking, painting and travelling. Box 1043, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for an educated Sikh gentleman (clean-shaven) 43, well-established in Montreal. A slim, beautiful and simple girl about 30 years, 5'3". Should correspond. No restriction. Box 1042, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Sikh girl D.H.M.S. presently in Canada. Aged 26 years, height 5-2½". Early marriage. No bars. M.B.B.S. or equivalent preferred. Relatives well settled in Canada. Reply to 2, Malpeque Arms, St. Elcanors PEI, Summer Side, Box No. 1, Canada.

Correspondence invited for Gujarati Patel girl, 23, 5-2½", B. Com. India, Commercial Accounting Canada. Immigrant, well settled, Toronto. Reply Patel, Box 65, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada.

Match for Attractive B. Com. Aggarwal girl, 23. Landed immigrant. Caste no bar. Good family. Write box 1051, The Canadian India Times.

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Reply to G. K. Alampur, 106 Jenny Wrenway, Willowdale, Ontario, M2H 2Z2.

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